THE ANSWER

Of both Houſes of Parliament TO THE KINGS MESSAGE,

Sent to his moſt excellent Majeſty, the 16th of *March*, 1641.

Therein nominating divers particular perſons, which have lately paſt into *Ireland* by the Kings ſpeciall Warrants, and there joyned themſelves to the Rebels.

Together with His Majeſties Meſſage, ſent from *Huntington* to both Houſes of Parliament, upon his removall to the City of *York*, *March* 15. 1641.

Alſo the ſeverall votes of both Houſes of Parliament upon the aforeſaid Meſſage.

Whereunto is added,

The reſolutions of the Parliament, for ſecuring the Kingdome of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*.

Printed by Order of both Houſes.

LONDON,
Printed by *E. G.* for *I. Wright*, 1642.

May it please your Majesty.

YOur Majesties most humble and faithfull Subjects, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Commons House of Parliament, having considered Your Majesties Reply to their Answer, touching such persons as have been licenced by Your Majesty to passe into Ireland, do most humbly beseech Your Majesty to beleeve, that they shal alwaies with thankfulnesse and joy receive from your Majesty any satisfactory Answer to their just requests. And, as they hope, they shall find in your Majesty a readines to rectifie those things which have been done to their prejudice, so will they be carefull to remove all apprehensions of their actions or speeches, which may seem to cast any dishonour upon your Majesty.

For Your Majesties better satisfaction concerning the positive affirmation, that many of the thiefe Commanders now in the head of the Rebels, (after the Ports were stopped by order of both Houses) have been suffered to passe by your Majesties immediate warrant. May it please your Majesty to consider that herein they have affirmed nothing but what they had cause to beleeve was true, the grounds whereof they most humbly present to your Majesty.

The first ground is this, that both Houses of Parliament, (having upon your Majesties commendation taken into their care the suppression of the rebellion of Ireland) had reason to be especially watchfull over the Ports, because the Rebels abounding in numbers of men for the most part ignorant of the use of their Armes could by no meanes become dangerous or formidable to this Kingdome, but by the accesse of Souldiers and Commanders, wherewith they were like to be furnished either out of France or Flanders, from both which places the passage into Ireland is speedy and easie through this Kingdome, and thereof they could not choose but be very sensible of whatsoever gave liberty or opportunity to such a passage, as of a very hurtfull and dangerous grievance, for prevention whereof they did upon the 7 of November agree upon an Order and restrain all passage into Ireland, but upon due and strict examination by such persons as were trusted to make those Licences.

A second ground, that the other Licence granted to the Lord Delvin, and then acknowledged by your Majesties Answer, were such (both in regard of the persons to whom they were granted, and the extent of the words in which they were granted,) as were apt to produce such an effect as is mentioned in that positive affirmation, that is, to open a way for the passage of Papists and other dange-

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FROM THE LIBRARY
OF F. L. GAY
JUNE 1, 1916

rous parties to joyne with the Rebels, and to be heads and Commanders amongst them, which is thus proved.

The warrant granted to Colonell Butler, (since the power of granting it by both Houses of Parliament) did extend to all Ports of England and Scotland, and did give free passage to himselfe and to his Company, without any qualification of persons, or limitation of number, and this Colonell was himselfe a Papist, had a brother in Rebellion, and Generall of the Rebels in Munster, was expected and very much desired by those Rebels, who for a long time have had a Regiment to be commanded by him, as we have been credibly informed.

The second was granted to a son of the Lord Nettersfield, which Lord had foure sons in England since the rebellion, one of which is setled in England, three others intended to passe into Ireland, and were all dangerous persons being Papists, bred in the warrs in the service of the King of Spaine, and one of them lately become a Jesuit.

The third to the Lord Delvin extends to himselfe, and foure persons more unnamed, that one of those who should have past with him is taken to be a Jesuit, and another who calls himselfe Plouckes, seems to be a man of some breeding and quality, and like to have been serviceable to the Rebels, and to have done mischiefe, if he had gone over.

The fourth to Sir George Hamelton, and three others unnamed: This Gentleman is likewise a profest Papist, and may be doubted to be of the party of the Rebels, one of that name being mentioned in the instructions of Sempill the Jesuit, amongst divers other dangerous persons of the popish party in Scotland and Ireland, which instructions were found in a ship stayed in Cornwall, which was going into Ireland with divers Jesuits, Souldiers and others for the incouragement of the Rebels.

A third ground is this, That by vertue and authority of these Licences, severall persons have passed over, which are now in actuall rebellion, and joyned with the Rebels, and some have command amongst them, which is thus proved:

One Captain Sutton, did by vertue and authority of your Majesties Licence imbarque at Milford haven, in the company of Colonell Butler, and was driven back by foule weather, whereupon the Colonell stayed and went to Chester, but that Captaine remembred himselfe in the same Bottome, and passed into Ireland, where he went into rebellion with the Lord Dunsany, and hath since obtained the place of a Colonell amongst the Rebels, as we are credibly informed.

Two of the sons of the L. Netterfield, one a Jesuit, and the other a Souldier, passed into Ireland in December last, both of them by vertue of your Majesties warrant, as we have cause to believe; for

that they went both together in one ship, and the Licence acknowledged to be granted by your warrant must needs be granted to one of them, being the other brother, who lately endeavoured to passe over, did produce no Licence, and upon his examination doth absolutely deny that he had any.

A fourth ground (which we humbly offer to your Majesty is this, That your Majesty cannot be assured that no other did passe upon your Licence, as your Majesty doth conceive, and are pleased to expresse in your Answer, and that we had great cause to believe that divers other had passed over by your Warrant, besides the persons aboue-mentioned, and that for these reasons:

1. Because we received such a generall information, that divers men in the head of the Rebels were passed by your Majesties Licence, which being true in part, and easie to be effected, in regard of the nature and extent of the Warrants, and probable to be attempted, in regard of the subtilty and vigilancy of that party, to make use of all advantages, seemed to deserve credit, which we should not have given to it, if it had been a naked information without such circumstances.

2. Because we had concurring advertisements from Ireland and Chester, that divers Priests, Jesuites, and Popish Commanders had passed over, and were landed there, and particularly some of Colonell Butlers Company, and that the Officers of the Ports had kept no entry of the names of these persons, or of the Warrants by which they were transported.

These we hope will be sufficient to perswade your Majesty to believe, that as we had some cause to give credit to the said informations, so we had no intention to make any ill use of them to your Majesties dishonour, but did impute the blame to your Ministers, who might have been more carefull to have informed your Majesty of the Quality of those persons named in your Licences, and so to have limited them, that they might not have extended to others, as they did, how many and dangerous soever.

And they pray your Majesty to rest assured, that they shall alwaies be tender of your Honour and reputation with your good Subjects, and for this cause have made this true Declaration of the full state of this matter, that they may thinke no other wise of it, then the truth; & in all things shall labour to establish a good understanding and confidence, betwixt your Majesty, and your people, which they heartily desire, and pray for, as the chiefest means of preserving the Honour, safety, and prosperity of your Majesty, and your Kingdom.

Huntington

His Maieſties Meſſage to both Houſes of Parliament, upon His removall to the City of Yorke.

HIs Maieſtie being now in his Remove to his Citie of Yorke, where he intends to make his Reſidence for ſome time, thinks fit to ſend this Meſſage to both Houſes of Parliament.

That He doth very earneſtly deſire, that they will uſe all poſſible induſtrie in expediting the buſineſſe of Ireland, in which they ſhall finde ſo chærefull a concurrence by his Maieſtie, that no inconvenience ſhall happen to that Service by his abſence, hee having all that Paſſion for the reducing of that Kingdome, which he hath expreſſed in his former Meſſages, and being unable by words to manifeſt more affection to it, then he hath indeavoured to doe by thoſe Meſſages (having likewiſe done all ſuch Acts as he hath been moved unto by his Parliament.) Therefore if the Misfortunes and Calamities of his poore Proteſtant Subjects there ſhall grow upon them (though his Maieſtie ſhall be deerely concerned in, and ſenſible of their ſufferings) he ſhall waſh his hands before all the World, from the leaſt imputation of ſlacknеſſe in that moſt neceſſary and ſous Worke.

And that his Maieſtie may leave no way unattempted, which may beget a good underſtanding between him and his Parliament; He thinks it neceſſary to declare, That as he hath bene ſo tender of the Priviledgs of Parliament, that he hath bene ready and forward to retract any Act of his owne, which hee hath bene informed hath trenched upon their priviledges, ſo hee expects an equall tenderneſſe in them of his Maieſties knowne and unqueſtionable priviledges, (which are the priviledges of the kingdome) amongſt which, hee is aſſured it is a fundamentall one; That his Subjects cannot be obliged to obey any Act, Order, or Injunction, to which his Maieſtie hath not given his conſent: And therefore he thinkes it neceſſary to publiſh, That he expects, and hereby requires Obedience from all his loving Subjects, to the Lawes eſtabliſhed; and that they preſume not upon any pretence of Order, or Ordinance, (to

which his Majestie is no partie) concerning the Militia, or any other thing, to doe or execute what is not warranted by their Lawes; His Majestie being resolved to keepe the Lawes himselfe, and to require obedience to them from all his Subjects.

And his Majestie once more recommends to his Parliament the substance of his Message of the 20. of January last, that they compose and digest, with all speed, such acts, as they shall think fit, for the present and future establishment of their Priviledges, The free and quiet enjoying their Estates and Fortunes; The liberties of their Persons; The Security of the true Religion now professed in the Church of England; The maintaining his Majesties Regall and just authority, and setling his Revenue: His Majestie being most desirous to take all fitting and just wayes, which may beget a happy understanding betweene him and his Parliament, in which he conceives his greatest power and riches both consist.

The Severall Votes and resolution of both Houses of Parliament, concerning the Kings last Message, sent from *Huntington* to both Houses, on Wednesday the sixteenth of *March* 1641.

Resolved upon the Question.

THat this house shall insist upon their former Votes concerning the Militia.

Resolved upon the Question.

That the Kings absence so far remote from his Parliament is not only an obstruction, but may be a destruction to the affaires of Ireland.

Resolved upon, &c.

That when the Lords and Commons in Parliament which is the supreame Court of Judicature in the Kingdome, shall declare what the Lawes of the Land is, to have this not onely questioned and controverted, but contradicted, and a command that it should not be obeyed, is a high breach of the priviledge of Parliament.

Re-

That a Committee shall be appointed by this House to joyne with a Committee of the Lords, to inquire where this Message was framed.

Resolved, &c.

That those persons that advise his Majestie to absent himselfe from the Parliament, are enemies to the peace of this Kingdome, and justly to be suspected to be favourers of the rebellion in Ireland.

Resolved, &c.

That those that advised his Majestie to this Message are enemies to the peace of this Kingdome, and justly to be suspected to be favourers of the rebellion in Ireland.

Severall Votes resolved upon by both houses of Parliament, concerning the securing of the Kingdome of England, and Dominion of Wales.

Resolved upon the Question by the Lords in Parliament.

That the Ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, for the safety and defence of the Kingdome of England, and Dominion of Wales, is not any way against the Oath of Allegiance.

Resolved upon the Question by the Lords & Commons in Parliament.

That the severall Commissions, granted under the great Seale, to the Lieutenants of the severall Counties, are illegall and void.

Resolved upon the Question by the Lords and Commons in Parliament

That whatsoever shall extend any power over the Militia of this Kingdome, and Dominion of Wales, by colour of any Commission of Lieutenancy, without consent of both Houses of Parliament, shall be accounted a disturber of the Peace of the Kingdome.

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Die Martis, 15. Martii. 1641.

Resolved upon the Question by the Lords and Commons in Parliament;

That the Kingdome hath beene of late, & still is in so evident and imminent danger, both from enemies abroad, and a Popish and discontented party at home; That there is an urgent and inevitable necessity of putting his Majesties Subjects into a posture of defence, for the safeguard both of his Majesty, and his people.

That the Lords and Commons fully apprehending this danger, and being sensible of their owne duty, to provide a suitable prevention, have in severall Petitions addressed themselves to his Majestie, for the ordering and disposing of the Militia of the Kingdome, in such a way, as was agreed upon by the two Houses of both Houses, to be most effectuall & proper for the present Exigents of the Kingdome; yet could not obtaine it, but his Majestie did severall times refuse to give His Royall assent thereunto.

Ordered, that the house of Peeres agrees with the House of Commons in this Proposition.

Resolved upon the Question by the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

That in this case of extreame danger, and of his Majesties refusall, the ordinance agreed on by both Houses, for the Militia, doth oblige the People, and ought to be obeyed by the fundamentall Lawes of this Kingdome.

Resolved upon the Question, by the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

That these shall be the heads of a Declaration.

Resolved upon the Question, by the Lords and Commons in Parliament,

That such persons as shall be nominated Deputy Lieutenants, and approved of by both Houses, shall receive the commands of both Houses, to take upon them to execute their Offices.

Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, That these severall Votes shall bee forthwith Printed and published.

Iohn Browne, Cleric. Parl.

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